the achievement for liberty while liberty was in her early fermentation—and the last man alone among thousands who stood firm, and who sacrificed for it everything dear to man, except manhood. That name we feel is seeccated with the name of Washington in the sanals of our American liberty, and I count it as good omea, since so large a portion of our citizens are emigrants, and for years must be—and as I hope will be—I count it not had in augury, locking back to Revolutionary heroes, that there is scarcely a nation on earth that cannot point to some distinguished efficer and say. "That man was my kindred who nelped your fathers in the achievements of those fruits which we later come to inherit;" and so it should be, the fathers were united in their achievements for liberty, and their cons participate in the blessing. And now, fellow citizen, it may seem that the taying of a corner stone of an armory is scarcely a fit theme, even upon the day of our National Independence, to exercise the thought or call out the enthusiasm of a man in my profession; but not my profession, but the nature of the man is the thing. I was a man before I was a minister. [Cheera.] I feel, therefore, that it is as just that I should speak some words congenial to such an occasion as any other man with a citizenship in this city. It might seem a bad anappie that a free library should give place to an armory; but it is all right if you will remember that the library itself was too excitence, and was removed other where, and the building became appropriated to general ovil purposes, and finally it was abandoned even for that. There is nothing, therefore, sacrificed by good learning or information to the spirit of arms. Moreover, I take it to be a thing well to be considered by us that we are so unlike the olden cities with take here is nothing, therefore, sacrificed by good learning or information to the spirit of arms. Here ever was a more peesen place where a paid soldiery congregate to put down the rising spirit of freedom, and occrete the There never was a more peaceful place than our city armories; the citizen soldiery can here show the pictureque aspect of war and doing the volvet part without any risk to themselves or to others. [Laughter and obserta] Build then these peaceful esstles of indoience for our citizen soldiery: let them have a home in our midst, showing the difference between our armories, the marked difference between the free cities of free America and the cities of the old and converse. ience for our citizen soldiery: let them have a home in our midst, showing the difference between our armories, the marked difference between the free cities of free America and the cities of the old and oppressed nations abroad. But let me take occasion in the erection of this building to speak to you of better armories which loog have been building up: for we have armories which loog have been building up: for we have armories all along our streets; wherever we find a father or a mether and a garrison of children there is the best citaded, there is the best drill-sergeant, the best soldiers. The family virtuous, well educated, these are our armories all along our streets. [Cries of good! good!] Wherever you find honest, intelligent labor, a labor not forced, not back-scarred labor, but those whose heads work, which animates their hunds to work with their brain more skillfully afterward and cheerfully to achieve their own personal independence by their labor—these men are our armories, these men with intelligent heads and active industrious hands; these men are our defenses and our armories. Again, there are our schools, where every man no matter how peor he is in money, if he is only rich in children, can have access. [Good! good! hear!] Our public schools take in all, not merely the rich man's goo, not the achion's son; there are no favored classes, but they take in children of all religious beliefs and all nationalities, and of all ranks and conditions, and teach them the common ideas of Americas citizenship; these are our truest armories flear, hoar]; these we have, and these are impregnable. I might go on to our higher institutions, to our churches, from whence we draw, as from a fountain, the truest notions of personal manhood, of personal ilberty and of associated liberty, of mental privileges and rights, and from whence our domestic armories are fortified. But I will not call your attention further to the occasion of this gathering, though I still insist that my friends asked me to speak at the laying ago, when that patriotic Frenchman came to lay the corner-stone of a free library, this City of Brooklyn had 8,000 inhabitants; who had that prescience by which he could have suspected such a day as this? If one had dared to say then that in 33 years, more than 200,000 inhabitants would live on this side of the river, he would have been deemed a fit inmate for a river, he would have been deemed a fit nimite for a private lunatic asylum. [Laughter.] But what has come to pass? How has the population swellen! How has it augmented beyond the possibility of anticipation! And now, what do we see in the place of that little village, that coay neighborhood village! The third city in this Union! [Cries of "Good, good," "Hear, hear."] Not alone when you count arithmetically for a city anging men and women, and not "Hear, hear." Not alone when you count arithmetically—for a city requires men and women, and not men and women alone make a city, but the fruit of their heads and the fruit of their heads; their institutions, their homes, their industry, their economy, go to make a city of which men may be proud, and of which they may boast. And now behold this fair and beautiful city. I think that the sun in its course over the earth shince not on a more beautiful city to-day. It may be that this is the amiable exaggeration of a food son, and because I live here I think it meet to praise the place of my own residence. Nevertheless, praise the place of my own residence. Nevertheless, if I am deceived, I am deceived; for I verily think there is not on this continent a site for a city now in existence so beautiful and so well adapted for forming existence so beautiful and so well adapted for forming a large and permanent city. [A band of music coming np at this juncture, Mr. Beecher stopped, saying: "One at a time; when there is so much brass about, modest men have to keep silence." It cannot be many years, for we may look forward as well as lock back—I think it cannot be many years before there will be a population of as many people living in Brocklyn as were in the whole of America at the time our American Independence was declared. Brocklyn is destined to have a population of one or two millions, only let her increase but a few years more at the rate of increase for a few years past; our streets will be extended beyond all present suspicion, and the erection of many beautiful maneions shall outvie the humble structures that now adorn and dignify our city; our suburbs shall bear evidence to the taste, wealth and public spirit of thousands and thousands of citizens not yet among us. We are thousands of citizens not yet among us. We are destined to be a city second to perhaps but one on this continent; and I don't know as I will even make that exception, for I believe that Brooklyn is nearer to New York than New York is to herself. [Laughter.] It is not the first time that I have seen a man stretche cut so long that the lower part seemed to forget the top, and the top the bottom. These long cities—twelve mise long from one end to the other—they are not the cities to grow in such proportion as these circular cities to grow in such proportion as these circular, compact cities on the hither end of the island. But the population of Brooklyn so as to out vie New-York; but we are destined to become an immense city, and it is for us to lay the foundations of those institutions which are to make our memories precious in all time to come; to hand down a legacy to our children better than that which our fathers handed down to us. We have begun well, we are already, in the matters of lighting the streets, the introduction of water, and in the general methods for health and cleanlines, building up the material interests of this city. We have begun well with our schools, our higher schools, and our churches; for them we are already renowned. Yet there is work here for you and me, and we should not be faithful to our day and our time in which we live, if we did not carry down this illustrious plan more worthy and more rich in every element than we have received it from the hands of our ancestors. We stand here upon a day that is set apart to the common memory and achievements of our fathers, and we ought not to forget that we are not merely of this city, but also citizens of this great Republic. This is that day which has from the beginning been set apart to refresh our memories and bring to mind the fathers, that we have the common and the memories and bring to mind the fathers. which are to make our memories precious in all time refresh our memories and bring to mind the fathers, their sufferings and achievements, with the principles for which they fought, for which willingly they suffered. For some years past it has seemed as though the colobration of the day had been growing into dis-

mae should held himself subject to the will and control of his fellow citisens upon such an occasion as trel of his fellow citisens upon such an occasion as trel of his fellow citisens. We have returned from lay-papirt and to particisin. We have returned from lay-papirt and to particisin. We have returned from lay-papirt and to particise. We have returned from lay-papirt and to particise. We have returned from lay-papirt and to particise. We have returned from lay-papirt and to participe and the corner stone of the clip Armory, a circum, in the corner stone of the structure is to in the historical antecedents, for that structure is to in the historical antecedents, for that structure is to in the historical antecedents, for that structure is to in the history and the district of the day is consecrated. (Jeners and crise of Brave, brave) I can be presented that the corner stone of the structure pre Library, and with minposing ceremonies; and greatly in middle size of the few men whom we can afford heartily to praise of the few men whom we can afford heartily to praise of the few men whom we can afford heartily to praise of the few men whom we can afford heartily to praise of the few men whom we can afford heartily to praise of the few men whom we can afford heartily to praise of the few men whom we can afford heartily to praise to this head at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart and stitle expense of his heart, tor his heart and at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at ever thing the heart and the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the expense of his heart, tor his heart at the words in reference to our country, and a lairer or nobler God never made. Methinks he hid it behind the ocean of waters through many ages that he might at last institute here those experiments which should result in establishing the best civilization to build up at last a Christian civilization that should realize the fondest expectations of prophets and seers. So broad a land, so diversified in its reasons, so fartile in its soil, spreading over so many lines to the West, so many to the North and South—so fair, so large, so rich a land, methinks the sun never disclosed in its daily journey before! Upon this land God has poured a mixed population—for different recent together make a better population than consanguineous stock; God has poured very lavishly abroad from every nation here upon us, men like our fathers—though men are sometimes resid to leave their country for their country's good. [Laughter.] Yet all do not. They are the men who were restless, who are enterprising; they are young people who connot walk in the old paces, or take the old alow customs; who are not harnessed to time-worn institutions and interests; they cannot bear even the finger of oppression, still loss the palm and the weight of the loins. They are the men who flee their country, and a father's hand pour attem upon our shores and we take them as a tribute from every nation under the sun. They are the enterprise, the youth, the power, the motive power, and such blood mixinged with ours makes a action, which, if it who flee their country, and a father shand pours them upon our shores and we take them as a tribute from every nation under the sun. They are the enterprise, the youth, the power, the motive power, and such blood mirgled with ours makes a tation, which, if it be educated and Christianized, will give stamina, variety, genius, and all the elements of national life to such an extent as never before were brought together. This is one population which is now spread from ocean to ocean; one population which is now spread from ocean to ocean; one population which is now spread from ocean to ocean; one population which is now spread from ocean and in the Pacific; we wash in our great lakes and bathe our brow in the gulf on either side; we have no other boundary beside the mighty ocean, the lakes and the gulfs; and pent up in this vast area is a population which is to make America the world's nation for every man. This vast extent of territory, this variety of climate, this diversity of interest is one of the causes of our danger; we are in danger just as a ship is that is built too long and not strong enough. As they are in danger of breaking in the middle, so we, built so long, are in danger of breaking somewhere along the line. Men removed so far from each other lack that personal sympathy which frequent intercourse, common institutions, common education and common sympathy give. Beside that, there is the selfishness of human nature which is not yet entirely driven out; add to this, there is yet pride, there is yet an imperious will, there is yet political tervor, there are yet corrupt men who would ascrifice their country for the country's sake, and not for ourselves alone. It might be well to say, at last, though I can plead for the Union most heartily ["Good," good"], there is no price too great to pay for the union of this land unless we be called to pay for it by giving up those principles for which it was first made. If Ged Almighty give us liberty we may ofer much for the sake of union; but as we cannot give u does not include in itself the malienable rights to life, liberty, and property—the patriotism that leaves that out is like a man where the neart is left out, bollow and empty of all good. We have a patriotism of rights and forms which is sometimes gross, and there another kind that is perfumed with roses—water, full of fine sentiments and literature, which goes up and down the country asying that union is patriotism, that an intensity of the men as most holy, and we look on the sufferings of our fathers and then call this beatrd brat—patriotism! [Cheers and Laughter]. Truly, ours must be a patriotism that takes in Maise, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connectiont, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Bolaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Babana, Louisiara, Arkanasa, Tennessee, Kentucky, dear old Indiana, lilhinois, Miscouri, open for freedom, Minersote, Wisconsin, and I know not how many more beside, Laughter. New-Jersey and Kausas. 1900 and lilhinois, Miscouri, open for freedom, Minersote, Wisconsin, and I know not how many more beside, Laughter. New-Jersey and Kausas. 1900 and lilhinois, Miscouri, open for freedom, Minersote and the suffering and the suffering and party spoils, for mean incomenion, for varangings, for price, and bear the Confederacy. Take them in for what! For party broils and party spoils, for mean contention, for varangings, for price, and the confederacy. Take them in for what! For party broils and party spoils, for mean contention, for varangings, for price, and bear the confederacy. Take them in for what! For party broils and party spoils, for mean contention, for varangings, for price, and the suffering in the sufficient of the party broils and party spoils, for mean contention, for varangings, for price, and bear the confederacy of the sufficient of the party broils and party spoils, for mean contention, for varangings, for price, and bear the confederacy of the sufficient of the party broils and party spoils, for mean contention, for varangings, for price, and we claim for ourselves, the right to believe what we think true; to defend what we believe, and to express what we believe, and to defend others in the same; and if upon the broad conflict, liberty, having freedom to express herself, cannot achieve the victory, let her go to the ground. [Cheers.] And I am not afraid to venture. Give us freedom of thought, freedom of political action, and whatever may be the temporary restraints and hinderances, this land will rise and shake off oppression from her garment, as dust that has settled there in her sleep, and stand forth the virgin daughter of God, blessed, resplendent and blessing. [Tremendous cheering, and cries of Bravo.] One word more and I will detain you no longer. [Go on, go on.] It has been suggested to me to mention that the ladies of America are now engaged in purchasing the ground where stands the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernor: and with this happy suggestion I shall meet fitly close these remarks. In America it is fit that women should rise up in the perturbed state of public feeling, and as everywhere they do—make for peace and sound knowledge; peace of conscience with purity. You will remember that when Christ had lain in the tomb for three days, and men thought the world was empty of him, it was women who went to the sepulchre, ask king as they went, "Who shall roll away the stone?" God grant that when they get there, taking possession of it in the name of America are going to the tomb of liberty, saying, "Who shall roll away the stone?" God grant that when they get there, taking possession of it in the name of America, they may find the stone rolled away, and the living spirit of Washington, which is the spirit of liberty, sitting upon it, to hall, to cheer and to bless them! [Cries of Amen' and hurrahing and great cheers.]

The Rev. E. M. Johnson then pronounced the benediction, and the vast assemblage slowly dispersed, except a few favored guests, who/adjourned to the Governor's room to partake of a fine collation.

In the evening, fireworks were displayed from the corner of Carroll and Smith streets, and at the junction of Fulton avenue and Cumberland street, under direc tion of the Aldermen of the Wards, which were attended by thousands of people, and all passed off

orderly and satisfactorily.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS. SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN FIRE ROWDIES IN LAGER BEER SALOON-ONE MAN SHOT AND NOT EX-PECTED TO RECOVER.—A rerious affray occurred in the Lager Beer Saloon of P. L. Jardin, No. 210 Gold street, about I o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th. A party of No. 11 Engine boys came in pretty well excited with liquor. They ordered several rounds of lager, when another party, belonging to No. 5 Engine Forty Acres), another party, belonging to No. 5 Engine Forty Acres), came in all pretty much in the same condition. A quarrel ensued, as there had been a found existing between the companies, which the landford tried his best to suppress. He was knocked senseless for his pains. The fight then became general. No. 5's mee went outside and assaulted the house with stones, smashing in the windows and doors. No. 11's party went out the back way, and coming into the street through an alley, the fight was renewed with such weapons as they could get hold of. One man named Stilwell was stabbed in the head with a keife and everal were hadly beaten

get hold of. One man hames stawed was establed in the head with a knife, and several were badly beaten with sticks and stones.

A man named James McClusky, better known among his companions as "Scabby," committed a violent assault upon Alexander Jamessos, or Jimmessos.

Some one handed Janeison a pistol, which he fired and struck McCluskey in the acok, inflinting a deep and dangerous wound. Jameison gave himself up to the police, and stated that he shot McCluskey is self-defense, having beer set upon and beaten by him and others. It appears a loaded pistol was lying on the har in the salcon, which some one took and gave to Jameison while contending with McCluskey and the others.

The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital, The wounded man was conveyed to the thospital, where the in jury was examined. The ball entered the left side of the neck, a little to the left of the medium line, and the spinal cord was found to be paralyzed below the point of injury. He retained his senses during the afternoon but was very weak from loss of blood. The ball was imbedded in the neck. His reovery, under the circumstances, is considered hope-

FRIL FROM a WINDOW, -- Apr. Kelly fell from the fourth story window of her residence, No. 127 Butler street, on Sunday night. There was a fight in the "Patch" near by, and she went to the window to see. Overhalancing herself, she fell out and struck the sidewalk below, killing herself instantly. She was married and had several children.

Run Oven.—A fireman belonging to No. 14 Engine was run over on the corner of Bridge street and Myrtle avenue. He appeared to be badly injured.

Another difficulty occurred between the police and firemen in Myrtle avenue, in which there was some

fighting and one arrest. Mary Dempsey was shot in the head while pa

along Smith street, by a man named Rusk, who fired a pictol from the second-story window. The woman was taken to her residence, No. 310 Degraw street, and the man was arrested.

A rean named William Munson fell overboard from ne steamer Massasoit, in Atlantic Basin, and was

drowned.

John Mather, residing at the corner of Warren and
Hoyt streets, had his head severely burned by fire

Hoyt streets, and the crackers.

Two boys, pldying in Atlantic street last evening, had their bands badly burned by powder.

A young man named Smith had his thumb blown off, in Atlantic street, by the discharge of a pistol.

Augustus Obidio, residing corner of Fourth avenue and Middle street, had his left hand shattered by the

and Middle street, had his left hand shattered by the explosion of a pistol.

Patrick Hay fell overboard from the foot of Maine street, and was drowned.

John Roberts fell overboard at the Fulton Ferry, but was rescued, although with much difficulty.

Langdon Bainbridge, 10 years old, had his eyes injured by powder, so that he will love his sight.

Smith H. Kent, 14 years old, had the fore finger of his right hand blown off by the explosion of a pistol, on the corner of Fulton and High streets.

Theodore Chappell of English town, N. J., had his left hand shattered by the explosion of a pistol in Fulton street.

About 2; o'clock a fire broke out on the roof of one of a row of frame buildings in Baltic street, between Smith and Hoyt streets, owned by Jeremiah O'Don-

Smith and Hoyt streets, owned by Jeremiah O'Don-nell, and occupied by a number of families. The flames spread along the roofs of four houses, and caused damaged to the amount of \$1,000; insured. The origin is a tributed to fireworks. On the return home, a difficulty occurred between the police and Engine Co. No. 14, in consequence of a party of runners insisting upon keeping hold of the ropes, they not having fire-badges. The Assistant Engineers denied the right of the police to interfere, but the runners were eventually expelled without a figst.

figet.

There was an alarm of fire about 4 o'clock, originating in the burning of some straw, in Flushing

WILLIAMSBURGH.

The day was celebrated yesterday with no public display save the fireworks in the evening, the interests of the "burg" being swallowed up in those of its great rival, Brooklyn Proper. In the morning the various military companies, connected with the regiments on parade, assembled at their rendezvouz and proceeded

was read by A. J. Provest, esq. The oration was delivered by the Rev. G. Talmadge, the Pastor of the Church. A large andience assembled to witness the exercises, and in the afternoon the consistory was thrown open, having been beautifully decorated by the ladies of the Church, and refreshments supplied to all who chese to patronize the fair waitresses. Many, during the atternoon and evening, availed themselves of this opportunity, the result of their contributions being highly successful. The arrangements were under the direction of Drs. Snell and Wright and A. K. Messerole, descons of the Church.

A man named Cunningham was socidentally shot in the abdomen, at the corner of Fifth and Grand streets, Williamsburgh, about 10 o'clock on Monday night. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 130 Norfolk street, New-York. His wound is of a serious nature. BURGLARY.—On Sunday the back room of the house of Mr. Pickhard, No. 200 South Sixth street, was entered with nippers by thieves, and a double-cased silver watch worth \$23 and \$15 in money stolen

DREADFUL DEATH FROM BURNING .- On Sunday DREADFUL DEATH FROM BURNING.—On Sunday night a child of Mr. John Herality, aged two years, residing at the corner of North First and Seventh streets, died from burns received by his clothes taking fire while playing with matches. His mother was lying on the bed in an adjoining (apartment, when the child got upon a chair and reached some matches which were upon a shelf in the front room. Some of the were upon a shelf in the front room. Some of the matches ignited and set fire to the clothes of the child, matches ignited and set fire to the clothes of the child, and before the flames could be extinguished the child was so severely burned that it died in a few hours after. Coroner Snell held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

of accidental death was rendered.

ROBBERT.—The office of Johnson & Spader at the corner of Kent avenue and Hewes street was entered on Monday night, the safe blown open and \$50 stolen therefrom. The thieves left a bundle of skeleton keys and a jimmey in the office.

SUN STROKES.—Thomas W. Weeks, starter of the East New-York stages, was prostrated by the heat of the sun yesterday, but recovered soon after by the efforts of Mr. Barlow of the Kings County Hotel.

On Monday, Righard Brower, acad fourteen wars.

efforts of Mr. Barlow of the Kings County Hotel.

On Monday, Richard Brower, aged fourteen years, residing in South Second street, between Fourth and Fufth streets, was seriously injured by the premature discharge of a musket in the hands of a boy named John Lyons. The ramrod was driven entirely through his body, entering at the breast and coming out between his shoulders. He was at first supposed to be mortally wounded, but on Tuesday morning he was somewhat better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was attended by Dr. Young.

A boy named William Fanning, residing in Smith street, aged eight years, was shot through the thigh by another lad, named William Dillon, aged fifteen, who resides in Herbert street. The wadding from the gun passed through both thighs, inflicting a severe though not a very dangerous wound.

though not a very dangerous wound.

A young man named Henry Smith, residing in Franklin street, had one of his thumbe blown off by the discharge of a musket.

The fireworks at the corner of Union avenue and

The preworks at the corner of Union avenue are seen as Schols street consisted of thirteen pieces, and gave much estisfaction to a large assemblage who were there to witness them. The members of Continental Bucket Company, No. 1, erected at their own expense seats in front of their house for the accommodation of laties, and, after the exhibition was over, provided them with a collistion. them with a collation.

WEST FARMS.

About two thousand persons, including several hundred fair daughters of Westchester, randing in Morrissnia, West Farms and the adjacent towns, assembled in a beautiful grave near Tremont on Monday afternoon last, for the purpose of celebrating the eighty second anniversary of our national independence with

Shortly after t p'clock p. m., Wm. Cauldwell, eeq., Supervisor of Morrisania, called the meeting to order, and on his motion the Hon. Abraham Hatfield was

appointed Chairman. The exercises commenced with the reading of the Declaration of Independence by A. P. Hawley, esq., at the close of which W. T. B. Milliken delivered an eloquent and spirited address, in which he set forth his interpretation of certain clauses in the Declaration of Independence, contending that the framer and eigners of that document meant that this Union should be a land of Freedom for all, without regard to condition, place of pativity, sex, or color. He was followed by the Hon. A. B. Tappan, P. C. Talman, esq., and F. G. Luckey eeq., in a few appropriate patriotic remarks, and lastly by the Ron. John B. Haskin, in a telling speech on popular sovereignty.

Admirable arrangements were made in the way of pro-viding seats for the accommodation of the ladies, who appeared to take considerable interest in the proceedings, and a fine band was in attendance, and at intervals discoursed most elegant music. About dusk the meeting adjourned to Fairmont Hill, where a large party engaged in dancing on the green to a late bour, when the entertainments of the day were concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks. We never witnessed a more orderly promiscuous assemblage, or a public celebration, where everything passed off more barmoniously and satisfactorily to the parties concerned in conducting the same.

JERSEY CITY.

The day all passed off quietly in this city, no accidents of consequence occurring. In the morning the Continentals fired a salute on the Cunard dock as per programme, and paraded for a short time. The was then left to the control of the juveniles so far as outward celebration was concerned, and they, as as outward celebration was concerned, and they, as usual, made the most of the license given them. Joseph Colgan, proprieter of a cigar store in Newark avenue, near Railroad avenue, was assaulted in the afternoon by a man named Junius Keichruft, who fired a pistol at him, one of the shot taking effect near the left eye. He was arrested and locked up to answer. Hugh McComb, a bey, was seriously injured in the afternoon by the explosion of some fire crackers, which burned his face and eyes so that it is teared he may lose his sight.

which burned his face and eyes so that it is feared he may lose his sight.

In the evening fireworks were set off at the corner of Montgomery street and Jersey avenue, under direction of a Committee of the Common Council. Somethree bundred dollars were expended, and the display was very fine, and witnessed by a large number of citizens. The fireworks were prepared by Meerre, J. G. & J. Edge, ir., of Jersey City, and consisted of the tellowing principal pieces: A grand masterpiece emblematical of the Fire Department, representing hose, hooks and ladders and other emblems; Persian Rose; Japanese Glory. Fairies Froic; Cascade; Yankee Windmill; and some ten other large pieces, beside rockets—the whole ending with a grand representation of the Temple of Liberty, with columns and an archin the center a shield surmounted with stars, and below, a figure of the Goddess of Liberty. Dodworth's band were in attendance, and discoursed choice music during the intervals of the pieces.

The New-Jersey Roap.—About eleven thousand

THE NEW-JERSEY ROAD .- About cloven thousand persons were conveyed over this road on Monday in going to or returning from the country. Notwithstanding this large number, and the excitement of the day, not the slightest accident occurred.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon a man

named Stephen Murphy took a party of friends out on a hand car on the Erie Road for a short excursion. As he was returning, and when near the Hackensack River, an extra exertion he made in propelling the car threw him over the front into the river, and he was drowned. This body was recovered yesterday afternoen, and taken to Jersey City, where Coroner Mc-Accidents from Carelessness.—As the 2 o'clock

freight train of the New-Jersey Railroad from New-York was entering Itahway on Monday, the engineer discovered a negro walking on the track. The usual alarm signal was given, but he persisted in crossing the track, and before it could be prevented was run over. One of his legs was crushed so as to require amputation. The negro was drunk at the time of the accident. In addition to those heretofore reported as having

occurred on the 5th are the following: A little girl, while playing with fire-crackers in Grove street, had her clothes nearly burned off and her person somewhat injured. A young man named James Redmond, residing in New-York, in attempting to fire off an old musket at Weehawken had one of his eyes put out by the explosion of the piece. A boy living on the Newark plank-road, while playing with a pistol, had two of his fingers shot off. James McKiernan was shooting pigeons on North Point, when the gun he was using suddenly exploded, lascerating his arm, wounding John Blakemore in the head, and slightly injuring several other persons who were near.

A SMALL RIOT .- Sunday afternoon a small party of Point. While there a German watchman employed about the mill ordered them off, and threw stones at them. Upon this one of the boys threw a stone at him, and injured his eye very severely. Yesterday the watchman procured a warrant before Recorder Bedford for the arrest of the parties.

HOBOKEN.

Yesterday there being no public celebration, the citizens confined themselves mostly to private exhibitions, and the enjoyment of the cool breezes of the gardens and public places of resort. Thousands from New-York and vicinity sought the quiet shades of the Elysian Fields in preference to the heated city, and the boats were crowded on every trip by an anxious throng seeking recreation. No accidents of importance occurred here.

CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey run excursion trains at the regular hours to Easton, the intermediate stations and back, at half the usual fares. The trains were crowded from morning till late at night, and the locomotives were ornamented with flags, flowers, &c. The trains took large numbers to Easton, where the day was celebrated with more than usual spirit.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. DEATH OF COUNCILMAN WILLIAM WALLACE

JUDSON.
At 12 in. yesterday (Tuesday) a special meeting of
the Board of Councilmen was held for the purpose of
taking proper action in relation to the death of Win.
W. Judson of the Fourth Senatorial District. There

the Board of Councilmen was held for the purpose of taking proper action in relation to the death of Win. W. Judson of the Fourth Senatorial District. There was not a quorum present.

Mr Haswell, the President stated that the Board had been convened to receive the announcement of the death of one of its members, Win. W. Judson, and to take such action as should be necessary. He then submitted a communication from the Mayor, announcing the death of Mr. Judson, and recommending the Cormon Council to take proper action thereon. The following is the communication:

Mayor's Orrice, New York, July 6, 1854.

To the Honorable the Common Council on the control of the communication:

Mayor's Orrice, New York, July 6, 1854.

To the Honorable body the decesse of William W Judson, a Councilman of the City of New York, who died yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at his residence in this city.

Mr. Judson had been connected with the Beard of Councilmen since the 5th of January, 1857. Zealous and able in the performance of his duty, his death will be seriously felt, not only by the Board of which he was a member, but by his constituents whose interests he faithfully served. Kind in his nature and generous in his disposition, he will be lamented by all who claimed the honor of his acquaintance.

I would respectfully recommend that your honorable body take such action in relation to his decesse and make such arrangements for his funeral as may be necessary and proper to express the deep sympathy of the Common Council for his funeral in the first less they have withined, as well as to pay that respect to his memory which his high character and subite position demand.

Mr. Brany offered the following:

Whereas, By the will of Divine Providence, our estemed from our midst, after long suffering and a tedious illness; and televor our worthy and respect to presentative of the Seventh Wellowship of which his high character and subite position demand.

Mr. Brany offered the following:

Whereas, By the will of Divine Providence, our estem

with staves of office draped in black; that the city flam be dis-played at half-most un the day of the finness, and that a Com-mittee of Fire be appointed by this Board, to not in oscillarionation with the Committee from the Board of Aldermon, to make all recessory preparation and arrangements.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council come a copy of the re-resolutions to be suggested, duly authenticated, and for-warded to the family of the decreased.

warded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Ancularius seconded the resolution, and spoke to considerable length of the virtues and merits of deceased after which the resolutions were adopted.

The PRESIDENT stated that the funeral of deceased would take place on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He then appointed Mesers. Brady, Raelsa, Cruse, Webb and McCarty as the Committee.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday at 1 o'clock b. m.

o'clock p. m.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board held a special meeting yesterday, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of Councilman William W. Judeon.

The Board was called to order by President Clancy. A deputation from the Board of Councilmen presented a set of resolutions, which were unanimously concorred in by the Board of Aldermen. A communication was received from the Mayor, in respect to the death of Councilman Judeon, in which were set forth the generous and noble qualities of the deceased, and recommending that the Board take such action as they might deem appropriate with respect to framing resolutions of condelement and attending the funeral in a body. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Board of Councilmen and make arrangements for the funeral. Adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. TUESDAY, July 6, 1858.—Supervisor PURDY in the

chair.

The Committee on Annual Taxes presented their report last evening. It appears by this document that the levy for 1808 is \$8,470,741 31. Last year it was \$7.966,566 52. This year it is at the rate of \$1.59 40-100 on \$190, and last year it was at the rate of \$1.50 40-100. The excess of this year over last is \$504,174 79. The rate of taxation is higher this year and one taxes of this taxes are the rate of an last, and one reason of this is that \$523,000 of the

than isset, and one reason of this is that \$3.5,000 of the sum is arrearages.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, of which the following is the substance, was brought up and made the special order of business for the next

The Tax Lery for 1858 - Report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, - The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom were referred the assessment rolls of the year of the canont:

18, respectfully report: That having given the subject due attention, the Ind, by reference to the rolls of the several Wards and non-residents, that the valuation of the real and pernal estate for the year 1858 amounts in the aggregate The valuation for 1867 was

The increase of valuation over 1337. \$10,634,803
The amount to be levied for the tax of the year 1855, on the shows valuation, as specified in the amnexed resolution is. \$8,870,744, 31
The tax lary of 1857 was.

Tuz Leey of 1858.

Aqueduct repairs and improvincings	3007 11104	
Aqueduct repears and improvements	10,000	
Coleian pavements	232,000	
	50,000	
Jounty contingencies Elsy contingencies. Elsy luspectors Department. Coroner's fees.	89,000	0
lice Inspectors' Department	41,875	0
Comparis free	20.000	0
	5,000	43
margee on arrears of assessments	5,000	
narges on arrears or assessments	25,000	
narges on arrears of assessments lounty jail, reconstruction. ontingencies of Mayor's office.	3,000	
onlingencies of Mayor's other	15,000	
Docks and piers, building and repairing, and cleaning	203000	~
Docks and piers, building and repairing, and circulated	150,000	'n
and dredging slips	50,000	
lection expenses	5,000	
Cirors and delinquencies		
Fire Department	6,100	ď,
Fire Department	62,500	Ų
	325,000	
	11,000	
hiteriate esiatos	7,000	
and and places	25,000	Ю
Managed to Major General Worth, and rail	10,000	0
Markets	7,000	
MATERIA	25,090	
Officers' free. Destructions, removal of, in streets and harbor	10,000	ñ
Desirections, removal of, ill streets and macour.	85,000	
Printing	30,000	
Cente	53,500	
Lool ostate	160,000	W.
leal estate expenses	50,000	
Coads and avenues and arrearages of 1857	50,000	
Coads and Avenues and arrest of the coads macadamining 2d-av, above 61st st. Vorking as a country road the lith-av. between to public buildings, including new buildings and buildings for Fire Department.	SHIP STORE	77
Norking as a country road the 1tth av-	20,000	0
terairs to public buildings, including new buildings		
and buildings for Fire Department	83,000	0
	26,060	0
applies for public offices	15,000	d
Trationary	29,000	
Cationery.	35,660	
la latica	584,490	
alaties	5,000	
Sinken vessels, removing	11.060	
society for Reformation of Physimia Dannidaspia	29,000	
Complins square railing	13/900	
I wenty-second ward busion-riouse	111/01/0	7
Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning	1,700	
Water pipes and laying	116,530	
Repaying streets	280,000	
Repaying, repairing and cleaning streets	20,000	
Parline.	858,548	
Labeline Lawre distalat	460,634	0
	590,966	
lars for lackout on City Hall leapitar on Blackwell's Island salaries of D. D. Conover and employees.	250	0
leapitar on Blackwell's Island	100,000	0
islantes of D. D. Conover and employees.	38,278	
and a remarked of do	13,200	
aw expenses of do. De. Metropoittan Police Commissioners	16.550	0
has and a half mill tay	172 544	ä
we and a half mill tax unatic Asylum	500	ñ
natitution for Brind	1,100	n
nationion for Donf and Domh	3.000	ò
nstitution for Deaf and Dumb. hree-quarter mill tax for State Schools (balance) ommon Schools for city	253 (163	6
Tree-quarter min tax for State Schools (Datance)	126 012	0
ommon actions for city	50,000	6
Building Loan stock No. 3	40,000	10
iew York Juvenile Asylum	10,000	0
ubile Education stock	12,357	
sylum for Idiots	240 265,700	想

Total. \$152,343,983 \$568,346,296 \$16,334,219
Personal Estate. Personal Estate. Dec. 6,139,411
Resident. \$159,983,463 \$159,813,462
Non-resident. 17,727,966 12,034,532 Net In.10,634,908 Toti, real and press 1 522, 556, 462 \$531, 194, 290
Total valuation in 1857.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE The Board held its semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Gov. SMITH in the Chair.

The Warden of the Alms-House informed the Board that he had dismissed Bernard McHugh, a clerk of that institution, for cruel treatment of an old man.

Approved.

The Warden of the Penitentiary informed the Board that three prisoners escaped from that institution on on the morning of June 17. Referred to Committee on Penitentiary.

The Warden of Randall's Island informed the Board

The Warden of Randali's Island informed the Board that he had appointed Charles L. Crofat keeper, and John McElroy watchman to that lastitution.

Liberality of the Governors.—It was stated that the Board is paying to journeymen stone-masons at work on the Island Hospital three shillings a day above the current wages, and that the Governors are beset with applications from workmen seeking such lucrative employment. It was, therefore, on motion of Gov. Asperson.

DERSON,
Resofted, That the Committee on Supplies be requested to report to this Board at their next meeting, what is the current rate
of wages paid by master builders in this city for first class stone

The Board adopted the following:

The Board supplied the following:

Reederd, That the Committee on Island Hospital be authorized to make preparations for laying the corner-atons of the building known as Island Hospital, now streeting on Blackwell's laind, on Thursday, July 15, 1239, and that the President of the Board be requested to deliver an address appropriate to the cousion, and that the Mayor and Common Council be invited.

The Free Liquor Question once more.—Gov. MoLower, in view of the fact that certain bills for wines, liquors, carriages cirars and other hungrian, incurred.

liquors, carriages, eigars, and other luturies, incurred since the adoption of the prohibitory resolution of March last, were now about to fall due, offered the

aubjoined resolution:
Resolved, That so much of resolution passed March 23, 1850, as relates to wines, liquor, cigars and carriages, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

This resolution was warmly debated, Messrs, Otto

This resolution was warmly debated, Meests. Otherwise, Anderson and Smith opposing it; Mr. Towssend halting between two opinions, and Meests. Moloney, Ducked, McEliney and Gunthen advocating its adoption; it was defeated by a vote of to 5, but the object in offering it was effected by reconsidering the vote and referring the whole subject to the Committee or Supplies with power.

An Episode—How Contracts are Awarded.—In the

course of a contreversy about the iron work of the Island Heapital, some remarks passed between Moreous Oliver and Anderson more piquant than politic. Gav. Annuasion said he did not wast to hold any labor course with so corrupt a man. Gav. Olivers would not take any notice of such language, except to had it back with secure in the besth of the one that gitned it. He dayed any one to name a single fact that would show that he was corrupt. Gov. Annuasion said that he was guilty of a very corrupt act when, a opening the bids for cutain iron work, he endeavored to induce his fellow members on the Chaumittee to give the contract to a man who was not the lowest bidder, more especially as they had since discovered that two of that bidders tools—one of them his foreman, and the other a Methodist parson in his interest—ware among the bidders.

Gov. OLIVER said be did not know anything about these two man, the reason he arged that the contract

bese two men; the reason be arged that the contract e awarded to his frield was because he liked to serve its friends, as the other Governors did theirs lases his friends, as the other Governors did theirs being several Governors protested against their names being called in question], and because the lowest bidder ded not do business in the ciry. Some other words passed between Mesons Anderson and Onver, evidently very much to the annoyance of the other members of the Board, who kept nervously remonstrating, and tried repeatedly, but in vain, to get the Board to adjourn. The discussion wound up by Gov. Onlyes asserting that if any charges could be brought against his integrity, be hoped they would be referred to a Committee, either he or Gov. Anderson was evidently unfit to sting the Soard.

the matter to a fair Commutatee, and if he did not substantiate the charge of corruption against Oliver, he would resign, provided that Oliver agreed, it case the charge was proved, to leave the Board.

At the interesting juncture an indignant domaind for adjournment from Gov. Mollower prevailed, and the treabed waters once more resumed their worked treabed little.

reagoillity.

Subsequently the members opened the bids for the iron work on the Island Heapital. There were six bids, the highest being \$10,875; the lowest, by J. B. & W. W. Cornell, \$18,364.

We append the neual weekly statement:

Number remaining June 19, 1838.

Admitted during two weeks, from June 19 to July 3...... Last

Increase during the past two weeks.

At the following institutions:
Bellevue Hospital. 720 (City Prison.
Lunatic Asylum. 676 (Second District Prison. 11
Peniteathery. 430 | First District Prison. 12
Is. Hos. trom Workhouse. 223 (Colored Houns. 13
B. Hos. from Almahouse. 225 (Colored Houns. 13
B. Hos. from Almahouse. 25 (Colored Orphan Asylum. 14
Workhouse. 386 (Children at nurse. 15
Small Post Hospital. 40 (City Cemetary. 15
Randall's Island Hospital. 413
Randall's Island Hospital. 415
Number remaining July 4, 1656. 348

The Board meets two weeks hence at the Issue

CITY ITEMS.

NIBLO'S GARDES. - A capital comedy company has been engaged for the Summer season, and a great variety of light pieces will be produced in rapid succession. Messre. Blake, Brougham, A. H. Davenport, Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Mary Shaw are included in the company. One noticeable and admirable feature of the new arrangement is the return to the old system of no reserved seats. The price is the same as ever, and every one who pays the regular charge for a seat will have one without making any additional disbursement for a check of a reserved scat.

The Union Daily Prayer-Meetings in the John street Methodist Church, both at noon and at 32 p. m., have been sustained without intermission not excepting the 5th. Measures have lately been taken by a voluntary Committee of various denominations to continue them seasons. A Boys' Prayer-Meeting is also held daily, at noon, in the basement of the same church.

HOMICIDE CASE-ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR. -On the 2d inst. William Sohl, then a hand on board a beat lying at the foot of Robinson street, N. R., got into an angry alterestion with an old man familiarisk nown as "Peter," working about the plers, and before it was over the longshoreman drew a knife and stabbed Sohl in the left side of the abdomen, inflicting a horrid wound. The old man then fled, and has sin succeeded to eluding the police, who are in search of him. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he has since died. Corener Gamble will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

MONTHLY REPORT of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for the Month of June, 1858. Number female patients, 2,283 1,137 1,384 1,632 6,384 Totals, 3,985 1,386 3,171 2,864 11,916 Treated at dwellings, 500 413 484 683 2,915 Treated at Dispensaries, 3,485 1,409 2,807 2,201 8,600 Primary vaccinations, 166 204 967 398 1,773 Revaccinations, 16 52 54 25 18 Whole number vaccina d, 500 355 1,011 391 2,028 Number saints, 2,485 1,040 1,444 1,665 6,534 Number children, 500 588 1,777 1,399 5,404 Number native patients, 2,365 965 1,607 1,544 1,445 3,976 Number children 12 7 24 36 0,000 Number deaths, 2,365 965 1,607 1,546 4,445 3,976 Number deaths, 2,365 965 1,607 1,546 4,445 3,976 Number deaths, 2,365 965 1,607 1,546 4,405 1,500 Number deaths, 2,375 5,111 4,312 22,139 During the month of June, as above shown, medical and expectations of the properties of

[Advertisement.] THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON THE NEW WAYNE-PROOF CARTERDUR AND SAFETY FUSE TRAIN, Communicated by Major Wm. H. Bell, Major of Ordnace, to Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, by order of the E John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

Colonel H. K. Crain. Chief of Ordnance—Colonel: I have been directed by the Honorable Secretary of War to try the Saperty Forst Tanis Carrations of Messra. Gonez & Miller of New York City, and to report the facts appearing in the case, which I have the honorable of the said Carratide was presented and tried yesterday by firing with percussion caps one handered rounds from a Sharp's carbine of 1844, during waits, and free the appearance of the cartridge before the firing, the following facts were observed:

CONSTRUCTION.

the appearance of the cartridge before the firing, the following facts were observed:

First: This Cartridge is a new application of the general principle of the Salety Fure Train of Messus. Gonera & Miller, which was tried here and reported upon on the 18th of December last, by order of the Government. The powder in the Cartridge, which is white, is the same as that in the train. In this case is the enveloped in the spiral folds of a rectangular piece of masked the spiral folds of this paper, in a sylindrical form, 1; inch long and 1 inch in diameter, is an exterior envelope of cartridge paper and to the base of the cloughted ball, punched at top and compressed as it were into a mold by great power at right angles to the arm, which is the canceral construction of the Cartridge, Second: The average weight of the powder in the Cartridge was ascertained to be.

Weight of its spiral paper.

1 grains
Weight of its optical paper.

which kept in a process of the second of the second of the second white pine boards, I inches apart, was 3; boards. The oriented winter pine boards, I inches apart, was 3; boards. The corresponding penetration from gunps where carridge was 3 boards of the same target. The effect, therefore, of this cartidge of 15 grains, would be equivalent to the effect of 05 grains of grains, would be equivalent to the effect of 05 grains of grains, would be equivalent to the effect of 05 grains of grains, would be equivalent to the effect of 05 grains of grains, would be equivalent to the effect of 05 grains of grains, would be equivalent to the effect of 05 grains of grains, would be equivalent to the effect of 05 grains of grains, would be equivalent to the trigge were laid in water from two 10 five minutes, and after being well each of the effect of the effect of 05 grains, well in the above target, the cartaides never mission, now inhatenabling its being wet.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Wat. H. Brill, Major of Ordances.

P. S.—Mr. Gomes Caposited with me about 15 fact of 60 Grita. Percha Submarine Safety Fuse Train.

R is a much superior article to that tried here on the 10th of December last, and appears to be perfect.

Was H. Brill. Major of Ordances.

Oct. H. K. Craic, Grier of Ordances, Washingtons, D. G.—Colend: In accuracy of pour later of the 14th inst., I have the accord to state that Mr. Gomes called the day, and prepared to the Laboratory, the Caltridge referred to, of emphasized to